

Replaceable cartridge filtering jug

Technical field of the invention

The invention relates to a replaceable cartridge filtering jug of the type including the features listed in the precharacterising clause of the
5 main claim.

Background art

Filtering jugs of the abovementioned type are widely used to render drinking water drinkable and/or to render its taste more pleasing.

They are based on the principle of filtering the water which has to
10 be treated through a filtering cartridge. The cartridge has a predetermined useful life and must be replaced at the end of its useful life. It is therefore important to monitor the extent of its exhaustion.

Various devices to monitor the state of exhaustion within filtering jugs of the abovementioned type are known. These devices are based on
15 counting systems, generally of the mechanical or electronic type.

Disclosure of the invention

The main object of the invention is to provide a replaceable cartridge filtering jug which has been functionally and structurally designed to monitor exhaustion of the cartridge effectively and at the
20 same time economically.

This is accomplished through a filtering jug manufactured in accordance with the following claims.

Brief description of the drawings

Advantages and characteristics of the present invention will become
25 clearer from the following detailed description which is given with reference to the appended drawings which are provided purely by way of non-limiting example and in which:

- Figure 1 is a diagrammatical view in cross-section of a filtering jug according to the invention,

- Figure 2 is a view along cross-section II-II of a detail of the filtering jug in Figure 1,
- Figure 3 is a diagrammatical view in cross-section of a first variant embodiment of the invention,
- 5 - Figure 4 is a diagrammatical view of a second variant embodiment of the invention.

Best mode for carrying out the invention

In the figures 1 indicates as a whole a filtering jug including a container 2 with a handle 3 and an opposing pouring spout 4. A hopper 5
10 forming a first vessel 6 designed to receive water requiring filtration, at the bottom of which there opens an outflow duct 7 designed to receive a filtering cartridge 8 of a replaceable type, is removably housed within container 2. Within container 2 there is also defined a second vessel 10 for collection of the filtered water.

15 Container 2 is removably closed by a lid 11 which may be provided with an opening panel for filling first vessel 6.

The operation of treating the water takes place by placing water requiring filtration in first vessel 6 after removing lid 11 or after opening the panel in such a way that the water passes through conduit 7 passing
20 through the filtering bed located in cartridge 8 and then collects in second vessel 10.

Means to count the filtering cycles performed are provided in order to determine the end of the useful life of cartridge 8, after which it must be considered that the cartridge is exhausted and must therefore be
25 replaced with a new cartridge. These counting means comprise a counting and calculation device indicated as a whole by 16, which may be provided with displays, indicator means and/or other visual means not shown, with which a floating level indicator indicated as a whole by 18 is associated.

This floating level indicator 18 is mounted in second vessel 10 and comprises a float 19 as well as a proximity sensor which senses the position of the float.

In the example illustrated in Figure 1 there is provided a plurality of proximity sensors 28a, 28b, 28c, 28d, 28e, 28f, 28g. Sensor 28g, which is used to identify a condition in which the jug is completely drained (reference level) is located close to the bottom of second collection vessel 10, while the other sensors are located in an intermediate position at higher levels between reference sensor 28g and terminal sensor 28a which corresponds to the condition in which the jug is filled to a maximum.

In a preferred arrangement the proximity sensors comprise switches of the reed, hall and/or magneto-resistant type and the float bears a magnetic stop 21 which is capable of acting together with the aforesaid switches in order to close the circuit. Switches of a different type, which are in themselves known, may be used as an alternative.

Float 19 is preferably housed in a compensation chamber 23 which communicates with corresponding vessel 10 through a gauged opening 24. This opening 24 lies close to the bottom of vessel 10.

The float is guided within the compensation chamber through two lateral appendages 25 running in corresponding groove guides 26 in the chamber.

In the example in Figure 3, where similar details bear the same reference numbers as in the previous example, the entire float level detector device is located in first vessel 6 which receives the water which is to be filtered.

In the example in Figure 4 float 19 is mounted at one end of a tilting arm 30 whose opposite end is hinged at 35 to the wall of corresponding vessel 6. In this case too, float 19 has a magnet 21 which is capable of

acting together with corresponding proximity sensors 36, 37 located at the bottom of first vessel 6 and at the lid respectively.

The jug according to this invention operates as follows. When vessel 6 which receives the water requiring filtration is filled, the latter flows through cartridge 8 into second vessel 10. The level in the latter rises as a consequence from a minimum level (empty vessel – sensor 28g) to a completely filled level (complete jug and vessel 6 full – sensor 28a). As the level rises the water in vessel 10 flows through opening 24 in the compensation chamber, increasing its level. As a consequence the float is caused to be displaced from sensor 28g to top sensor 28a or as far as the intermediate sensor corresponding to the final level reached in the collecting vessel.

The counting signal generated is evaluated for example by monitoring whether the same has been maintained for a predetermined time, in order to eliminate or avoid any disturbing factors resulting from handling of the jug.

The counting signals generated are then summed by calculating unit 16 which generates a display indicating the state of exhaustion of the cartridge. This display may for example comprise a representation of the number of cycles performed, the litres of water filtered, the remaining litres until the cartridge is exhausted or the residual filtering cycles until the cartridge is exhausted.

Operation of the embodiments in Figures 3 and 4 is substantially equivalent, wherein the guided movement of float 19 is replaced by a corresponding tilting of the supporting arm in the case of the jug in Figure 4.

The invention thus provides many advantages in comparison with the counting mechanisms hitherto known, among which are a relatively low manufacturing cost, optimum reliability of the counting system, and

the possibility of taking partial fillings of the jug into account through the presence of multiple sensors.